

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 30.

The Way Rings Are Made



Has a great deal to do with their real value. You cannot detect a trace of solder on the rings we make... You note that these settings are fashionable. An expert would tell you that these delicate settings are as solid as a rock. These little points add to the value of our jewelry, but we do not tack them to the cost.

Challoner & Mitchell,
JEWELLERS
Telephone 675. 47 Government St.

LOOK OUT FOR

The Westside's

GREAT

REMNANT SALE

Thursday,
Friday,
and Saturday

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd.

LOST IN WONDER



MORGAN'S FRESH FROZEN
EASTERN OYSTERS

At how they have been hoodwinked by
Trading Stamps. Do you know? If not,
why not? By dealing with us you will
find out. Your savings will be enough to
convince you.

French Prunes 5 lb
Potatoes "Flour Ball" \$1.00 sack
Boned Chicken 25¢ lb
Boned Turkey 25¢ lb

Dixi Hams and Bacon are Unsurpassed

Dixi H. Ross & Co.

Starting Anew



OPENING
NEW
BOOKS
1900

Another year—a new beginning. We
greet you at this season, wishing you
great benefit from the year to come.
If your name has not been on our roll
of friends we want to put it there now.
If you have granted us your patronage
in the past we want to hold your friend-
ship by giving you increased values.

Nicholles & Renouf, Ltd

61 FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, B.C.

To make room for NEW
STOCK we are selling a
number of small lots of

J. W. MELLOR,
76-78 FORT STREET

FINE WALL PAPER
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES
will find in our large stock the
Newest Ideas in Seasonable FOOTWEAR
In Boys' and Girls' School Boots we are
offering some splendid values.

SPECIAL—Boys' Boston Thigh Gum
Boots, \$3.00 per pair.

Men's Hip Gum Boots, \$4.00 up.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO., Ltd
Cor. Government
and Johnson Sts.



A BARGAIN

car line, near Cook street. Apply

40 Government St. B.C. Land & Investment Agency.

Must Be Sold

To close the estate, a 5 roomed cottage, bath, pantry, etc., easy terms; also two lots, Stanley avenue, near Fort street, for \$300 each.

TO LET.
7 roomed house, bath, etc., top of View
10 roomed house, with 4 lots, orchard,
stable, etc., only \$15 per month.
5 roomed house, with 2 lots, only \$8.
Yards, houses, and good orders collected.
Money to loan in sum to suit.
Fire and Life Insurance.

P. G. MACGREGOR.
Tel. 604. 92 GOVERNMENT ST.

Bargains in Real Estate.

Are you looking for bargains in real estate, either improved or unimproved? If so, we have what will suit you. Inspect our list—prices will be given before purchasing. It will pay you to do so.

Do you want to borrow money? If so, we have plenty to loan at low rates of interest.

We are general agents for the old reliable Phoenix or Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

If you have any business in our line we shall be your patronage. Notaries Public and Conveyancers.

F. G. RICHARDS & CO.
NO. 15 BROAD STREET.
TELEPHONE 148.

LEE & FRASER.

One acre, Oak Bay avenue, beautiful
building site 300
One acre, Foul Bay street, full sized,
with back entrance 450
San Juan avenue, two lots, assessed
for \$800, will sell for 650
Shoreline Avenue, large corner lot 300
Belleville street, beautiful building
lot for 1,300
Two roomed dwelling, new, in
city, two stories each, hot and cold
water, sewer connections, both in
splendid repair, and rented to good
families, permanent 4,200
Seven roomed 2 story houses and 7
lots, price only 3,800
Two roomed houses, 10 roomed, full
lot, rooming 1,250
Fernwood road, 8 roomed house and
two lots, assessed for 1,800
(Terms, \$100 cash, balance for first
two years without interest, remain-
der to be paid in 10 annual
instalments, 10 per cent.)
Fernwood road, nice corner for 750
Semiah, 9 miles from city, 20 acres
cider orchard, fine house, small
house and barn, also good well 1,800
Cowichan, splendid chicken ranch, 25
acres, house, 10 acres ranch, 25
all fenced, 6 roomed house, barn,
stables, chicken houses, breeding
pens, few fruit trees; price only 1,500
Highway, 10 miles from city, 20
acres land, all fenced, 6 roomed house,
barn, stable, etc., easy terms 1,200

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

9 AND 11 TROUNCE AVE.

WILLIAM F. BEST
ARMAYER AND
ANALYST AND
CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Leipzig). Late
analyst for the Province of New
Brunswick. Office, 28 Broad street,
opposite Driard Hotel, Victoria.

136 CHATHAM STREET.

W. Jones is instructed to sell by public
auction on the premises as above,
Thursday, February 1st
AT 2 P.M. SHARP.

The entire contents of above desirably fur-
nished residence.

Particulars later.

W. JONES,
THE CITY AUCTIONEER.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

Wreck "Hera."

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to
January 31st inst. for the wrecked school-
house, situated in the village of Tugela,
submerged in Clapshot Harbor. Original
manifest and diver's report can be seen on
application at our offices, Trounce avenue,
Highway, or any tender not necessarily ac-
cepted.

The Cuthbert-Brown Company, Limited
AGENTS FOR THE OWNERS.

John Barnsley & Co.

115 Government St.

SKATES GROUND.

That Cough

Can be quickly cured by taking

Pulmonic Cough Cure

Clarence Block
Corner of Yates
and Douglas Sts.

HALL & CO.,
Dispensing Chemists

Flour Sacks For Sale.

50 lbs. sacks, 25¢ per doz. 100 lbs. sacks
50 cts. per doz., either jute or cotton. At

M. R. SMITH & CO.

PORT STREET.

A Fac-simile

of the Brand of

Cigarettes that are

Houde's
STRAIGHT
CUT
CIGARETTES

MANUFACTURED BY

B. HOODE & CO.,

QUEBEC.

Better
Than
The Best

MANUFACTURED BY

B. HOODE & CO.,

QUEBEC.

Leave London about Feb. 10, 1900
Leave Liverpool about Feb. 20, 1900

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.

For rates of freight apply to

R. P. RITHET & CO.

COAL AND WOOD—Baker & Colston,
wharf and office, Belgrave street, James
Bay; telephone 401. City office, Swinburne
Street, Old City, telephone 401.

FOOTBALLS, FOOTBALLS—A large as-
sortment at John Barnsley & Co.'s, 115

Government street.

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We are Prompt, We are Careful and We are Always at Our Post.

Campbell's Prescription Store

CORNER OF PORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS
VICTORIA, B.C.

For Pure Drugs and Chemicals.

Parliament
and the WarSpeeches in the House of Lords.
Rosebery on Compulsory
Service.Sir Henry Bannerman Attacks
the Government-Mr. Arthur
J. Balfour's Reply.

London, Jan. 30.—The address in reply to the Queen's speech from the House of Lords was moved by the Duke of Somerset and seconded by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Earl of Kimberley, Liberal leader, followed. His Lordship congratulated Lord Salisbury on the concession of the agreement with Germany, but strongly disapproved of the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speech. In that connection, however, he paid a high tribute to the conduct of the soldiers in the field and to the loyalty of the British colonies. Although the moment was one of deepest gravity, he would entirely abstain from criticism of the conduct of the generals. It was the duty of the government to protect men to conduct these operations, and it was their duty to

Support the Government.

It was, therefore, unsafe to criticise the generals in these operations. He did not mean to imply that the generals were not doing their utmost to fulfil their arduous duties, but the government would be wise if it made every effort to prepare thoroughly for what might occur in the future.

Baron Balfour of Burleigh said the Jameson raid had closed the mouth of the government and prevented it from protecting against the arming of the Transvaal. He added, the government must have known armaments were accumulating to an extent unjustified by fears of another raid. He would do nothing to prevent the government from carrying the war to a successful conclusion.

Lord Salisbury in reply to the Earl of Kimberley asserted that there was nothing in the stipulations of the convention to limit and hinder the importation of arms and ammunition into the Transvaal through Lorenzo Marques. Continuing, the Premier said: "We must join together and exercise all our efforts in extricating ourselves from a situation full of humiliation and not free from danger. I will not say the danger may not have been exaggerated. No country has commenced war with difficulties of the kind we experienced. We have every ground to think that if we give ourselves heartily to work and exert the undoubted instruments of

The Power We Possess

we shall bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion. We have work which appeals to us as subjects of the Queen, and it must throw in the shade all thought of party expediency."

Lord Salisbury then said he regretted that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, in the House of Commons, was about to bring the issue into party controversy, adding that the only place where his action would meet with sympathy was Pretoria.

"Our efforts," the Premier continued, "must be to retrieve ourselves from the present situation which cannot be allowed to last."

Continuing, the Premier said: "How x to know about the importations of arms? I believe guns were introduced into the Transvaal in boilers and munitions-of-war-in-piano cases. We had a small secret service fund. If you want much information you must give much money. I am glad the action of the military authorities is not questioned at a time when our generals in the field and many of those who could give most valuable information are unable to appear. We should defer an inquiry to a more convenient season."

Lord Rosebery asked why the Premier made it so difficult for the man-in-the-street to support his policy. The past conduct of the government would come up for investigation, he hoped, adding: "We have the right to know if before the crisis, the intelligence department informed the government with sufficient information. If not, discuss the department. If the government possessed the information. If the government possessed the information."

Their Responsibility is Heavy.

"I was appalled at the nature and style of Lord Salisbury's speech. We have now 120,000 men in South Africa, yet we are with difficulty holding our own. The attitude of foreign nations is described as friendly. But that does not strike me as being so plausible as the word would imply. I deem it necessary to know what the government is going to do. Lord Salisbury said the cause of our disasters was the smallness of the secret service fund and the British constitution. But what is the government's duty? Some form of compulsory service must be introduced to meet the growing exigencies of the Empire, and I am sure the nation will not shrink from either that or any other sacrifice to preserve the Empire's predominance."

"That we should shrink from sending away vast masses of troops situated as we are in the centre of a universe by no means friendly to us, without having a hint from the government what military measures it proposed to take to

Face Disasters

we have used and the sacrifices we have

Aliens in Atlin

Report of the Executive Council
on a Burning Subject.Reply of the Ministry to the Re-
presentations of American
Petitioners.

made, is one of the most extraordinary features of the British constitution. I agree with Lord Salisbury, that the country can carry on the thing through in spite of all the impediments of men and methods that have shackled it in the past. But I venture to say it will have to be inspired by a loftier tone and a truer patriotism than shown by the Prime Minister."

Lord Fitzmaurice attacked Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

The debate was then adjourned.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Gen. Buller Tells His Men They Have Gained
the Key of the Road to Ladysmith.London, Jan. 31.—The *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Cape Town sends the following:

General Buller yesterday (Monday) read the following message from the Queen to Sir Charles Warren's forces:

"I must express my admiration of the troops during the past trying week, especially of those regiments you specify and of the accomplishment of your arduous march."

General Buller told the men that they ought not to think because they retired from their position that all their work was in vain. On the contrary, in his opinion, they had gained the key of the road to Ladysmith, in which he hoped to be within a week.

Shelling the Boers.

Rosenberg, Cape Colony, Jan. 26.—General French reconnoitered yesterday beyond Bastard's Nek with a force of Hussars, Dragoon Guards, four guns of the Royal Artillery, Mounted Infantry, the Yorkshires, West Riding, and portion of the Essex Regiment.

The Boers to the northeast approached the Boer position at Bleekfontein, nine miles beyond Caledon on the wagon bridge road, which the enemy have been fortifying with a view to falling back when they evacuate Caledon.

Cautiously approaching, General French shelled the enemy, who replied with artillery and infantry fire. The British, who were well protected, suffered but little. An officer and nine men were wounded, one of whom has since died. The three men are missing.

As the Boers were found in great force confirming the reported reinforcement, and in a strong position, General French discontinued the reported reinforcement, and returned to camp.

Armaments of the Transvaal.

London, Jan. 31.—An interesting letter from Sir A. Milner to Mr. Chamberlain appears in the blue book issued to-day. The Governor, writing under date of Nov. 30th, says:

"I have, always regarded a war with the republic as a very formidable war, indeed, owing to the colossal armaments of the Transvaal. In view of those I could not exaggerate a terroristic strength, the last thing in the world to which I or any man could look forward otherwise than with the gravest solicitude."

In the course of the same letter Sir Alfred Milner describes the Transvaal as "huge arsenal." It is also worthy of note that on Aug. 22th it was written to Mr. Schreiber, the Cape premier, saying: "Like yourself, I do not expect war."

Magazine Destroyed.

The London Times publishes the following special from Modder River, dated Jan. 23rd: "A stage train company, supported by a howitzer battery, shelled the enemy's guns yesterday for one hour. One gun was silenced, and an embrasure was blown up the entire magazine of the black powder which is now used by the Boers, because their supply of smokeless powder is becoming rapidly exhausted. A spirit of rebellion was created against the howitzer battery, and with such accurate shooting that the absence of casualties on our side was most fortunate."

All reports of deserters agree that the situation of the Boers at Magersfontein is becoming unbearable. The insatiable condition of their camp is spreading discontent, and the absence of vegetables and all foods, except meat, with an abundance of exposure to the weather causes general dissatisfaction over the prolonged campaign. Moral disturbance is now a daily occurrence, producing the disease called "fight."

ABOUT MULES.

Apropos certain remarks on our stampeding mules in an engagement in the Transvaal, a French writer has published what purports to be an accurate and, as far as his own status is any guarantee, a scientific account of the mule, in which this brute is described as the most manageable and sympathetic of animals and allies. I have known mules and been with them, and, when faced with them, in both Spain and Morocco, in the plains and on the mountain paths, I am fully alive to their gullible and unfathomable conditions; indeed, I know that a good healthy mule, left to its own devices and not hurried or hampered, could walk backwards and blindfold over the dome of St. Paul's and easily a ten service in safety over that sprawling track. But that the mule is amenable (except to the sick) or sympathetic (save with his wife) I stoutly deny, and few beasts of burden are more liable to sudden panic, the elephant alone exceeding in this desirable trait.

I have known a mule well loaded with a heavy load off like a giraffe at the approach of an angry camel, and every care is taken, in deference to this well-known peculiarity in mule character, not to frighten these animals among the mountains. A sudden step to right or left might mean a journey of several thousand feet in a few seconds, and it is best under these circumstances to leave the sure-footed incertainty of chance to pick his own way and choose his own path.—F. G. Adair, in the Morning Leader.

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Morning Leader.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Pouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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Provincial Legislature

The B. C. Contingent for South Africa-Free Miners' Licenses.

The Amendments to the Game Bill-The Exportation of Hides.

Victoria, Jan. 30th, 1900.
The Speaker took the chair at 2.12 p.m. Prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. The public, anticipating another day of routine, did not patronize the galleries liberally at the opening. The ladies' gallery, which up till to-day had been pretty well occupied, had only two fair spectators in it at 2.25.

The first business was the presentation by Mr. Prentiss of another petition respecting the act to revise and consolidate the Vancouver Incorporation Act and amending acts. Ten minutes was then taken up reading the petitions presented yesterday against the Vancouver bill.

Reports.

Mr. Green presented the sixth report of the private bills, as follows: That the notice of the Lake Bennett railway had now expired, but as a matter of public interest the committee recommended the amending of the rules so as to admit of the bill being introduced.

Mr. Pooley wanted to know something about the Lake Bennett railway. He did not say why the bill should be suspended. He objected to always suspending the rules to enable bills to come in here when the people had not taken the trouble to get their bills brought before the committee in proper time.

Mr. Green said this was simply a question of the rules as to publication of notices not being complied with. The committee, in making its recommendation, had only followed the usual practice.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton said he had been on the private bills committee for a good many years, and he thought Mr. Pooley was a little astray in his remarks. In former years in many cases

a company did not comply with the rules the committee recommended that the rules be suspended and the company allowed to come in. This year the committee had only allowed them to come in on paying double fees. That was quite a different thing. At the same time he agreed with Mr. Pooley that if the House was going to have rules they might as well make such as they intended to enforce. He thought the government would probably recommend that the House should have a committee to make some verbal recommendations to the rules. There seemed to be some misunderstanding on the part of some solicitors as to the exact meaning of some of the rules. He admitted some were ambiguous. He thought it made quite a difference when they required the parties to pay double fees.

Colonel Baker suggested that the fees should be multiplied by four. That would be of greater benefit to the province, and perhaps would make people wake up and bring their bills in in time. If the committee, which the Finance Minister intended to ask for, would take that into consideration, they might make progress.

Mr. Helmcken-Ha! ha!

Mr. Turner was surprised to hear the Finance Minister state that in former years no bills had not been enforced. He did not think that was the case. In former years some people had been relieved from paying double fees.

Mr. Kellie said that some years ago a bill was brought in during the last week of the session without payment. The rules were suspended and the report received.

Mr. Borden's Telegram.

Hon. Mr. Semlin-Before going on with the business I would like to read a telegram I have received from Ottawa as follows:

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 30, 1900.

Hon. C. A. Semlin, Victoria:

I had hoped for extra space on the Strathcona transport to accommodate the British Columbia contingent, but none is available. I am negotiating elsewhere and expect an early reply.

Signed E. W. BORDEN.

Colonel Baker thought there must be some misunderstanding with the Dominion government, because it seemed to look upon the matter as merely one of transport. It was not that by any means; that was a very small part of the question. The principal matter was organization. If they were to wait to organize until the transport was ready they would not be able to get the men to the transport in time. The government should come to some arrangement with the Dominion by which it should be allowed to go on with the organization and be ready to send the men directly the transport was available.

Rising again, Colonel Baker asked for the independence of the House while he read a letter indicative of the patriotism which existed among British subjects in all parts of the world, and especially on this continent. "It is really worth reading to the House," he added, "because it makes us proud of our nation." The correspondence follows:

Port Guelph, Jan. 29th, 1900.

Colonel Baker, Dear Sir:

I am anxious to do all in my power to forward the views of Mr. Hughes, a copy of whose letter, which will explain itself, I enclose. I may say that he is a Welshman, about 30 years of age and left my employ in Manitoba to go to

Montana some twelve years ago, where

he has been in the cattle and mali running business ever since.

I know him to be a thoroughly honorable and fearless young man, and physically, all that the most critical would desire, and am sure would be a splendid acquisition to our mounted scouts.

Knowing that you are deeply interested in our present struggle must be my excuse for troubling you in this matter, and would feel grateful if you would let me know what chance there is for my friend getting on.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JNO. HONEYMAN.

Billings, Montana, Jan. 11th, 1900.

Dear Mr. Honeyman:

I happened to hear this morning that some of your British Columbia people were sending troops to South Africa, and being very much interested thought I would write and see if you could give me any information about it. I thought I had outlined any sentimental feelings toward the "Boer Country," but as I present I have a strong desire to go with the soldiers there. I think I am quite well qualified. I served in the Spanish war as sergeant of a troop of rough riders, and am in fine condition physically. My prospects are very good, but I can't help feeling I ought to be at the front. If they have any trouble getting men to fill out the troops and you will wire me, at my expense, I will come on once.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. E. HUGHES.

New Bill.

Mr. Clifford introduced a bill to incorporate the Lake Bennett railway. It was read a first time and referred to the railway committee.

Free Miners' Licenses.

Mr. McPhilips moved for a return of all correspondence that may have passed between the provincial government, or any member thereof, or any person or persons whatsoever, relative to requests for refund of money paid to renew free miners' certificates which were thought to be affected by the passage of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1899."

Mr. Hill said that at one time all the skins of deer killed on the island used to come to Victoria, now they were shipped across to Seattle.

The mover thought it would be only doing justice to refund this money. Certainly people should not be required to pay twice.

Mr. Carter-Cotton said he really did not understand the position the hon. gentleman took. When this matter came up some time since he (Mr. Carter-Cotton) pointed out that the department had advised those who inquired of it and proposed to do so, that they were as anxious to do so. In spite of that certain parties persisted in again paying their fees. The government did not ask them to pay them.

Mr. McPhilips—Why should you keep the fees?

Mr. Carter-Cotton said that as far as he was aware there had been no legal decision as to whether the government was right or wrong. He could not see why the money should be refunded. (Laughter.)

Mr. Higgins was very sorry to see the Finance Minister opposing the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—I am not opposing the resolution. I said nothing about it.

Mr. Higgins thought it would be rather funny for the hon. gentleman to oppose it after having refunded \$7.50 for that grouse case. (Laughter.)

Mr. McPhilips explained that this was a case where the Crown had received money twice over. Many citizens and miners were advised that they might lose their property unless they paid these moneys. Counsel of all shades of politics advised their clients that they would have to renew their leases on and from May 1st, 1899, or they would be in peril of losing their property. That advice was generally given by the best legal talent of British Columbia. It seemed to him that ordinary justice required that the government should make restitution of these moneys. The Speaker put the motion: "Shall the resolution pass?"

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—Aye.

The motion was agreed to.

Eight-Hour Law.

Mr. Higgins asked when they might expect to have the correspondence regarding the eight-hour law printed.

Mr. Kidd said the committee had not yet considered it, but would do so as soon as possible.

Mining Recorders' Duties.

Mr. A. W. Smith asked the Minister of Mines the following questions:

1. Why was it necessary to pass an order in council prohibiting mining recorders from performing the duties conferred on them by section 6, Placer Mining Amendment Act, 1899, and section 8, Mineral Act Amendment Act, 1899?

2. Was the order in council passed by authority of section 10, Placer Mining Act, and section 143, Mineral Act?

3. Has the order in council been laid before the Legislative Assembly, as required by the Placer Mining and Mineral Acts?

Mr. Hume in reply said that no such order in council was ever passed.

Jurors Bill in Committee.

The House went into committee on the Jurors Act Amendment Bill, Mr. Hall in the chair.

On clause 3, extending the Jurors Act to Nelson and Rossland registries, Mr. Deane asked the Attorney-General to include Kamloops with Nelson and Rossland. Up to the present there was no proper provision regarding the selection of jurors. The Attorney-General promised to put in a sub-section to cover Kamloops.

Some discussion ensued on clause 9, regarding mileage. Col. Baker and others asked that more than \$2 per day should be paid to grand and petit jurors. One hon. member observed that \$2 a day was better than nothing.

The remaining clauses were put through and the committee rose reporting progress.

Read a Third Time.

The County Courts (Vacation) bill was read a third time and passed.

The report on the Evidence bill was adopted and the bill read a third time.

Game Bill Amendments.

Consideration of the Game Bill was resumed in committee, Mr. Kellie in the chair.

Mr. McPhilips moved as an amendment to insert in clause 2, after the

word information in the 16th line the following:

"And in all cases the onus of proving that any skin or hide of any animal mentioned in this act is not intended to be exported as aforesaid shall be upon the person in whose possession or custody the same may be found."

This amendment is in the line of making persons in whose possession skins are found prove that he has not got them for an improper purpose.

Mr. Helgesen said that the orders of the House required that two days' notice be given of such amendments. That was more particularly needed in this House because it was so hard to hear.

Mr. Kellie—Do you move that the committee rise?

Mr. Helgesen did not wish to do that. Mr. A. W. Smith thought such an amendment might be rather hard on up-country farmers and hunters who might have to go 40 or 50 miles sometimes to prove that they did not intend to export skins they might have in their possession. It would be unfair to throw the onus of proof on every man who had a few raw deer skins in his possession.

Hon. Mr. Henderson thought the amendment a good one and he did not think it would entail any hardship, on the other hand it might assist in obtaining a conviction. The amendment was not intended to act against such men as Mr. Smith instanced.

Mr. A. W. Smith still thought the amendment should not be passed. He thought the whole Game Act dangerous.

Hon. Mr. Semlin said the object of the whole thing was to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of deer. In the upper country the Game Act was not fully enforced, and there was little danger of this amendment being called into existence there and imposing hardship on the farmers of the interior.

Mr. Helgesen spoke up for the farmers as against the country people who wished to conserve game for their own future "sport." He objected to this amendment tinkering with the Game Act.

Mr. Hill said that at one time all the skins of deer killed on the island used to come to Victoria, now they were shipped across to Seattle.

The mover thought it would be only doing justice to refund this money. Certainly people should not be required to pay twice.

Mr. Price Egan moved an amendment as to the killing of deer. He thought there were more killed and destroyed in March, April, May and June than in any time.

Mr. Booth thought such an amendment should be printed.

Hon. Mr. Semlin was hardly inclined to do so as he thought the amendment should not be passed.

Mr. Helgesen asked if it was the intention of the Attorney-General to introduce an amendment to stop that kind of animal that went around shooting game out of season and then when caught obtained a remission of half the fine.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—if the hon. member will introduce an amendment it will be considered. (Laughter.)

Progress was reported in order that the amendments of Mr. Ellison and others may be printed.

Trustees Bill.

The report on the Trustees bill was adopted.

Concerning Companies.

The House went into committee on the Companies bill (No. 20), Mr. Robertson in the chair.

Section 5 was reconsidered. The Attorney-General said he had found out from the Queen's printer that the cost of publishing in the B. C. Gazette after the memorandum of association was just the same for four notices as for one. He moved that the clause stand as originally introduced. This was carried.

Hon. Mr. Henderson—if the hon. member will introduce an amendment it will be considered.

Mr. Higgins was very sorry to see the Finance Minister opposing the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—I am not opposing the resolution. I said nothing about it.

Mr. Higgins thought it would be rather funny for the hon. gentleman to oppose it after having refunded \$7.50 for that grouse case. (Laughter.)

Mr. McPhilips explained that this was a case where the Crown had received money twice over. Many citizens and miners were advised that they might lose their property unless they paid these moneys. Counsel of all shades of politics advised their clients that they would have to renew their leases on and from May 1st, 1899, or they would be in peril of losing their property. That advice was generally given by the best legal talent of British Columbia. It seemed to him that ordinary justice required that the government should make restitution of these moneys. The Speaker put the motion: "Shall the resolution pass?"

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton—Aye.

The motion was agreed to.

First Report.

Mr. Macpherson presented the first report of the railway committee, reporting the preamble of the Chikat Pass Railway & Navigation Company.

Mr. Egan moved that Mr. Higgins' name be added to the railway committee. This was agreed to and Mr. Kellie's name was also placed on that body to keep the government majority.

Mr. Turner—No. The leader of the opposition added that he replied to the name of the railway committee in the session, but he had no objection to the inclusion of Mr. Martin.

Mr. Martin's name was then added to the railway and mining committees, while to keep the government's majority, the name of Mr. Tisdall was placed on the railway committee, and that of Mr. Wells on the mining committee.

Mr. Egan moved that Mr. Higgins' name be added to the railway committee. This was agreed to and Mr. Kellie's name was also placed on that body to keep the government majority.

During the interesting little scene that took place of adding those names to the committees Messrs. Tisdall and Martin were indiscriminately referred to as "the junior member for Vancouver."

Mr. McPhilips therefore asked Mr. Speaker to settle the designation of these hon. gentlemen. If he would do that hon. members would be much relieved. (Laughter.)

Mr. Helgesen called attention to the need of the railway committee being given a larger room. He said that the present quarters were cramped when all were in it—the committee men, the parties interested in the bill under discussion, their lawyers, and the wire-pullers.

Hon. Mr. Martin supposed it was all right, but he had never heard of any justice of the peace acting so improperly.

He had known many justices of the peace who were very aware of their position in the matter, so he was not surprised.

Mr. Egan thought that if any magistrate was found guilty of acting as a collecting agent his name should be struck off the list of justices of the peace. The act was unlawful and he did not see why an amendment should be brought in to say it was unlawful.

He asked the Attorney-General to make the fullest inquiry into the matter. He could not believe that any Small Debts Court magistrate had been guilty of such wrong-doing but the Attorney-General should find out if there was any action of the kind and the guilty parties should, as he said, be struck off the list.

Mr. McBride thought the trouble was due to the fee system. The government should abolish it and pay salaries to magistrates.

Mr. A. W. Smith gave his instance of this reprehensible practice which came to his notice at Vernon.

Mr. McPhilips noted that there was a precedent for the amendment. He thought it was



Health Requisites

Besides drugs can be found at our store: indispensable sizes: Not Water Bottles: Hot and weather convenience: a sick room necessity: best of rubber, durable and not expensive.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist.
Government Street, near Yates

WEATHER BULLETIN.
Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Jan. 31—5 a.m.—A vast high barometer area advanced by fair weather covers the continent from the Pacific to eastern and southward to Utah. Moderate winds and sharp frosts continue over this and the Washington coast, while between the ranges it is much colder. Manitoba reports temperatures of -30 below zero, and Alberta comparatively mild weather. There are no immediate indications of a change in the present weather conditions.

Forecasts.

For 26 hours ending 5 p.m. Thursday. Victoria and vicinity—Moderate northerly winds, continued fair to-day and Thursday, with frosts at night.

Lower Mainland—Moderate winds, continued fair and cold to-day and Thursday. Report.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.20; temperature, 36; minimum, 35; wind, 6 miles N.E.; weather, clear.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.24; temperature, 30; minimum, 28; wind, calm; weather, fair.

NaNaimo—Wind, N.W.; weather, fair. Kamloops—Barometer, 30.48; temperature, 16; minimum, 15; wind, calm; weather, clear.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.22; temperature, 48; minimum, 44; wind, 30 miles N.; weather, cloudy.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF.

—See Dave Marion and Jim Post and laugh at Savoy to-night.

—You will find it in the B. C. Guide; 5c per copy, 30c per year, in all book stores.

Shates—Shates—Shates at Henry Short and Sons, 72 Douglas street.

—Superfuous hair and all facial blemishes removed by electrolysis. Electric Parlor, 114½ Yates street.

—You boil potato but you brew tea. To do so properly consult the directions on the packets of "HOND." —

—The honorary treasurer of the Mansion House fund acknowledges with thanks the receipt over Wm. E. Scott of \$5 from Mr. H. Ruckle, of Salt Spring Island.

—See the comedy-drama, "Euchred," at the Savoy Theatre to-night.

—The committee of management in connection with the military dance to be given on Monday, February 4th, have extended an invitation to the honorary members of the officers' mess.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of Knox Presbyterian church last evening held a parish social at the residence of Mrs. A. G. Ewart, upper Pandora street. A large number were in attendance, who listened to an excellent programme, and partook of the liberally dispensed refreshments. During the evening a collection was taken up, and a substantial amount raised to augment the funds of the church.

—Last Week of Lynwood, the "Human Knot," at Savoy Theatre, to-night.

—Work on the erection of a two-story and basement brick building will be commenced in the near future at the corner of Store and Cormier. The property is at present occupied by the Lightfoot saloon. The new building will have frontage of 27 feet and a depth of 60 feet. The contract will probably be let to-day or to-morrow. The contract for graveling the roofs on the Earle, Williams and Vernon buildings has been awarded to John Bell. The two first blocks are now in course of erection while it is the intention of the owner to add another story to the Vernon building.

—Last night the Victoria theatre was again filled to hear the Neil company, which deserves, and from present appearance will have, a phenomenal run in Victoria. Capt. Lettowville was captively present, and to-night the company promise something equally good in "Lord Chumley." Speaking again of Neil's in this play an exchange says: "In selecting for the bits for the first half of the present week, these delicate comedy, 'Lord Chumley.' Mr. Neil has shown his characteristic good taste. The piece is so different from the one in which the company appeared last week, and the characters impersonated so contrasting to those in 'The Senator,' that the pleasure of the production is heightened by the display of versatility. From Senator Rivers to Lord Chumley is a far cry, but Mr. Neil seemed equally at home in both roles. As wide a gap separates the wife of the secretary of state and dweller of the slums, Miss Doore, as did to the task. George Bloomsbury, whom we have been accustomed to see in farce evening attire, who we had begun to think would be inadequate in almost any other character, showed up last night as the stoker of an engine, a grimey, portmanteau, clad in overalls and gaiters, with a flame, a typical Londoner, who carries his bread to the hardest kind of labor, and he made the greatest hit thus far in his career in this city. It was all well done, and that it met with the approval of the audience was made manifest by certain calls which could not be stifled until the whole company had passed in review. The staging was particularly handsome, the mounting of the last act representing the exterior of Lumley Tun, being remarkably ornate and beautiful."

—Give your friends Blue Ribbon Tools. The cheapest store in town for carpenters' tools and hardware. Onions & Plimley, Broad street.

—Have you seen the \$1 per dozen Printed Cups and Saucers at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street?

—Tree Pruners, Pruning Knives; Hedge Trimmers, and Garden Tools cheap for cash, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—Clean, cold cash—a discount of 20 per cent. on all cash sales of over one dollar until January 31st in all lines of clothing, men's furnishings, hats etc., at Reid's winter clearance sale, 122 Government street.

—The mission circles of Calvary and Emmanuel Baptist churches held their semi-annual meeting in the former church last evening. There was a large attendance, and the choir contributed materially to the enjoyment by their music. The choir was taken by Mrs. Mrs. McNaughton and Mrs. McLean, and the following programme was then given: Hymn No. 304, scripture reading; prayer; Hymn No. 12, address on human life, given by the Rev. Mr. Vichert; mission letter by Miss Walker; music by the choir; missionary poem, Mrs. Cowcroft; address on missions by Mr. H. Haase; solo by Mrs. Cyder; missionary letter by Miss Andrews; hymn 486; benediction.

—The sixteenth annual general meeting of the Vancouver Island Building Society was held last evening in the Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street. Mr. J. M. Read occupied the chair. The annual reports of the board of directors and of the secretary and treasurer were read, and after being fully discussed were received and adopted unanimously. The recommendations contained in the report of the board of directors and in that of the secretary were adopted by separate resolutions, and the same remuneration as obtained last year was again voted to the officers of the society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Board of directors, Messrs. J. M. Read, G. A. Carleton, Fred Carne, Jr., Henry Moss and R. Carter; secretary, Mr. B. Williams; treasurer, Mr. A. H. Maynard; auditors, Messrs. Ross Monroe and Wm. Sewellcroft. The meeting terminated with the conducting of the 114th drawing for an appropriation. Mr. E. O. Finlayson, the holder of shares No. 1 A and B, being the lucky member. At a meeting of the newly elected board of directors held immediately after the conclusion of the general meeting, Mr. J. M. Read was elected president, Mr. G. A. Carleton vice-president, Mr. C. Dubois Mason solicitor, and Mr. John Teague auditor.

—Double Stamps with great bargains in Dress Goods, etc., for three days. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

—Speaking of the charter sought by Mr. King and others for a road over the Dyea Pass, the Skagway Daily says: The next thing Skagway will hear of will be a "sure enough railroad" over the old Dyea route.

—Mr. Beckwith understood that the disease had become epidemic in Spokane ever since the first case on March 1st, last, while Ad. Yates inquired whether the provincial board's regulations were now in force?

—Dr. Fraser replied that the instructions he received were for him to exercise the greatest vigilance in the inspection of incoming steamers, and to guard in every possible way against the introduction of the disease. The communication from Dr. Fagan did not exactly state that the regulations were now in force, but from its contents he inferred that such was the case.

—The major at this juncture read the instructions of the military inspector, which averred that there was no case of infectious disease in the city at present.

—Major Hayward favored the reading of these weekly reports at the weekly meetings of the council.

—Speaking on the subject of the enforcement of the regulations, the major was of the opinion that vaccination should be optional. He considered that when it became patent to the people that such a step was necessary they would comply of their own accord.

—Dr. Fraser had prepared a suggestion on the subject to meet with the consideration of the board. He thought it incumbent upon the authorities to impress the requirements of the regulations upon the people, as some of them, when the spirit of opposition was roused, would refuse to be vaccinated; even, as the major justly remarked, at the point of a rifle.

—He pointed out that the cost of

the vaccination was to be borne by the

taxpayers.

—Dr. Fraser's suggestion was received with interest by the members of the council.

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Have you tried
Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea
yet?

Pacific Cable Offer

Text of the Correspondence Between the Local Government and Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Cotton Explains the Province's Offer to Premier Laurier.

The entire correspondence with relation to the Pacific cable offer of the local government, asked for by resolution of the legislature, has been laid before the House, and is as follows:

(Telegram.)

Victoria, May 5, 1890.

Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., Ottawa, Ont.:

This government observes with great regret that further difficulties have arisen connecting with the Pacific cable scheme. It signals the enterprise as of vast importance, and absolutely necessary if Canada is to secure her proper share of Pacific commerce, which it believes will rapidly assume large proportions. Particularly is the enterprise of moment to British Columbia, the Dominion gateway to the Pacific. On these grounds this government feels justified in undertaking a portion of the expense involved in the realization of the scheme, which is involved in its provincial share of Dominion responsibility. This government, therefore, will assign for the province one-ninth share of cost of cable, on arrangements similar to those with Australian colonies. Hoping that in thus strengthening the hands of the Dominion government the consummation of this imperial enterprise may be achieved.

(Signed) F. CARTER-COTTON,
Minister of Finance.

The telegram was supplemented by the following letter:

Victoria, May 5, 1890.

Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., Ottawa, Ont.:

Dear Sir Wilfrid—I sent you last evening the following telegram (here) the telegram is duly set out. I have now the pleasure of confirming the above telegram by stating that this government will be prepared to assume responsibility for one-ninth share of the cost of the cable in the terms and under the same arrangements in respect to the control and management of the enterprise as have been proposed by the colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland and Victoria.

This government, of course, realizes that as that of a province of the Dominion it will have to bear its share, with the governments of the other provinces, of any responsibility incurred by the Dominion in respect to the enterprise; it also reserves to the imperial government the right to depart somewhat from this arrangement in regard to a federal enterprise.

But, in the opinion of this government, there are sound reasons for its adoption of the course which has been intimated to you. As the province which sits on the Pacific ocean, British Columbia is most directly and chiefly interested in any scheme the object of which is to foster and develop commerce with all communities bordering on the ocean, it has sometimes seemed that the provincial parliament did not fully grasp the potentialities of this Pacific commerce, and of the events which are now transpiring destined, as this government believes, to have an immense influence on the policies and fortunes of the great powers of the world.

This government, therefore, viewed with much satisfaction the decision taken by your government a few weeks ago to assume one-half of the five-ninths of the cost of the cable, provided the imperial government did not do so, which, with the contributions of the four Australian governments, would have provided a sufficient sum and assured the early completion of the enterprise.

It has been, therefore, with the greatest regret that this government observed that a check had been sustained by the refusal of the imperial government to meet your government's proposal.

With the aim of strengthening the hands

of your government and of inducing its action, this government decided to assume that share of responsibility in the enterprise of which your telegram informed you, in which will with gravity and care that your efforts have been successful, and that at last the negotiations of several years have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Although, as this government understands from the dispatches which have appeared in the newspapers, the imperial government is prepared to make an annual contribution to any deficiency which may occur in the earnings of the cable—to meet the cost of maintenance, operation and interest on capital of a larger sum than would be its share if it were the owner of five-eighths of the enterprise, this government considers that it is of the greatest importance that the imperial government should be a co-partner in the scheme, whether to the extent proposed, or of a smaller one.

It is of great moment that the necessary capital should be obtained on the most favorable terms, and to this end it is evident that an imperial guarantee should be given jointly with that of the various colonial governments, and this government is in ignorance of the actual situation beyond what has been disclosed by press reports, which may or may not be accurate, it is unable to discuss the subject more fully; but it would suggest that even should the imperial government decline to accept any share of ultimate risk for the capital invested in the enterprise, it might be induced to give its guarantee to the subscribers to the capital, provided that the colonial governments entered into a joint indemnity to it against financial loss from the giving of such guarantees.

I am, dear Sir Wilfrid, faithfully yours,
(Signed) F. CARTER-COTTON,
Minister of Finance.

To this the Premier replied as follows:

Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, Treasury Department, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Mr. Carter-Cotton—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., repeating and confirming your telegram. I am sorry to learn that on the receipt of your telegram I caused it at once to be communicated to the press, both here and in England; there is nothing more to do at present in the matter of the Pacific cable. We have strongly represented to the imperial authorities that any deviation from the terms laid down by the imperial committee would be prejudicial to the success of the scheme. We still hope that the action of the imperial government will be reconsidered.

I have the honor to be, dear Mr. Carter-Cotton, yours very sincerely,
(Signed) WILFRID LAURIER.

Mr. Cotton acknowledged the letter in the following:

Victoria, May 29, 1890.

Dear Sir Wilfrid—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th inst. I hope that the imperial government will see fit to reconsider its decision as to the terms upon which it will assist the Pacific cable enterprise so as to bring its method of participation in the project into harmony with that proposed by other governments interested in the matter. In any case, I trust that you will propose a bill at this session of parliament authorizing your government to take action within the proposed lines, so that any delay on the part of the imperial government in modifying their proposals will not necessarily prevent any action being taken until the Dominion parliament meets again.

I am, dear Sir Wilfrid, yours faithfully,
(Signed) F. CARTER-COTTON,
Minister of Finance.

Not to be outdone by the other colonies, the province of British Columbia has also come forward with a proposal to assist in the construction of the cable.

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Mr. Carter-C

Hope to Princeton

Board of Trade Endorses the Petition for a Wagon Road.

The Delegates Tell of What It Would Do for the District.

A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade was held last evening to hear the delegation from Princeton, which asked the board to appoint delegates to accompany them when they waited upon the government this morning to advocate the building of a wagon road from Hope to Princeton. Vice-President L. McQuade was in the chair and the following members were present: D. R. Ker, J. Thompson, Simon Leiser, C. Todd, A. C. Flume, C. E. Renouf, and — Fraser. Messrs. Howse and Anderson, the delegates, and Mr. Smith, a mining man, addressed the board in favor of the road. Hon. Mr. Dowdney urged a connection with the mining camp at Summit Creek, and Mr. Price Ellison, M. P. P., opposed the building of the road as proposed by the Princeton people, and suggested an alternate route.

Mr. Howse, who was the first to address the board, said that since he had interviewed many members of the board in August last when the board had brought in a resolution endorsing the wagon road as proposed he had made considerable enquiry and had now much information to place before the government. The previous estimate of the cost of the road was under what it will cost, but the main features are the same. Similkameen has now become such a promising mining district that shorter communication has become necessary. Freight now costs \$85 per ton from the coast to Princeton, whereas with this road it could be delivered there for \$24, \$4 from here to the Mainland and \$30 thence. Thus the road would be of advantage to a large and important mining district. It would penetrate a great mining section. For thirty miles from Hope there are rich prospects which were now reached by the Dewdney trail, built by sappers many years ago. Many had said that the early construction of a railway to tap these mines was contemplated by the C. P. R. Supt. Marpole had told him that the engineers had not yet presented their report, and it was not known whether the line was a feasible one. If the proposed Hope-Princeton road was built the speaker said he had assurances from many of the miners that they would ship their ore to the V. A. and Tacoma smelters. The ore of the mines of that vicinity was sufficiently rich to be extracted out with teams. If the road was constructed Princeton would have a daily mail, whereas now the mail occupies three days and a half to come via Spence's Bridge. The Kootenay Telephone Co. has also given assurances that if the road was opened up they would construct a trunk line connecting the town with the coast cities.

The matter was of quite as much interest to Victoria as to Princeton, said Mr. Howse. When there are immense mines at the door of this city which can be penetrated at such a cost and throw a vast business to the coast, it was important that the coast boards supported the proposal.

In answer to questions from members of the board, he said the proposed road was 66 miles long and the estimated cost was \$50,000. Twenty-five miles along what was known as the Dewdney trail was built, but it was necessary to fix this up and build new bridges. While it was now good enough for a cattle trail it was not good for hauling. He thought the proposed road would be an easy one to maintain.

Mr. Dewdney was then asked to express his opinion on the subject. He said that having constructed a trail there in 1859, he was fully conversant with that part of the country. The trail was built because of the excitement at Rock Creek. There were three thousand miners there then, but when they afterwards stampeded to Cariboo the road was abandoned, and the Rock Creek mines were worked by Chinese. The development of the Similkameen country was a matter which required careful consideration. What seemed to be a feasible scheme yesterday looked different several years hence. If a wagon road was built it would have an advantage over the trail. The trail was good and the Indians are packing goods over it for two cents per pound. They can take in goods cheaper than via Spence's Bridge. The road, he said, would reduce the cost to one cent per pound. That it was a mining country was demonstrated. Prospectors were running all over it. Some of the richest mines were at Summit camp, which is inaccessible, to a certain extent. It was though a rich mining country. He had ore himself from there running from 200 to 600 ounces of silver. There were a great many people interested in the Summit camp mines, and they were clamoring for a wagon road. If the government go to the expense of building a road, he advocated that instead of taking the old trail they go by way of Summit camp. The road would be a little longer, but it would give access to the Similkameen country.

Mr. Howse said as far as the proposal that the road go by way of Summit city was concerned, the delegation were not there to advocate for Summit city and they had serious objections to that road taking that route. It would be so circuitous that it would be of little use to the people and mines about Princeton. They could not then think of shipping ore.

Mr. Dewdney said it was altogether unlikely that the mines would pack out one ton of ore. They would soon have means of treatment on the spot. The C. P. R. would soon have a line giving access to that part of the province.

Mr. Price Ellison, M. P. P., was then invited to speak, and after he had stated that he had come with no axe to grind, said Mr. Dewdney had not spoken of

gation to go with the delegates to interview the government.

The report of the harbor committee was read, but the consideration of the report was laid over until the next meeting, the hour being late.

In connection with this report Mr. Ker asked if anything had been done in reference to the request of the board for improvements to the harbor, and this lead to an attack by Mr. Ker on the Sorby scheme. He said he had heard that the city council had appropriated \$2,500 to further this scheme. "It was time the board put a stop to this. The thing had gone far enough. It was way ahead of time, and if it was to be held over the head of the city and dragging held off, it should be put a stop to."

Mr. Renouf explained that the council were expending the money to make soundings of the harbor, which would be useful information.

Several members said it was not the place for the city to expend money on this account, and Mr. Ker said the city had no right to spend taxes in this way.

Mr. Renouf pointed out that he was the mover. "Yes," replied Mr. Ker, "but not the right."

The secretary was instructed to write asking when the work asked for would be done.

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the snow that was to be encountered. For seven months of the year there was snow on the summit, and in taking freight in from Hope to Princeton by this point the "portages" would have to be made from wagons to sleighs, and vice versa. Freight could not be handled in that way.

He favored a course down Okanagan lake to Peachland, and a road from that point to Princeton, a distance of 41 miles. Mail could then be taken in Princeton, then down the coast. It was no use talking of building a wagon road when there was snow on either end, and where the land was so wet that when the snow was gone it could not be used to advantage. He said freight could be taken 500 miles by rail and water cheaper than by the Hope-Princeton road. To ask the government to build the Hope-Princeton road was, in his opinion, only asking the government to spend money for the building of a road where a railway may go through next summer. He instance a case where the government had spent \$28,000 on a road from Sicamous to Enderby, which road was not used for a year before the railway had cut it up in several places.

A road from Peachland to Princeton would cost \$15,000, whereas a road from Hope to Princeton would cost \$175,000, and then be no use, for he had known seasons when there was twelve feet of snow on the Hope mountains in July. The road from Peachland to Princeton would open up a lot of valuable mining properties. No less than \$75,000 had been spent on the mines in that vicinity.

Mr. Dewdney suggested that an engineer be sent over the proposed Hope road. He would not take the contract to build the road for \$1,000 per mile.

Mr. Smith, Curtis at the request of the board gave his views. He spoke of the needs of opening up the province.

At the meeting of the associated Boards of Trade at Rossland he said the delegates had been unanimous that the conditions in regard to mining had changed in this province in the past ten years.

Lode mining had come to the front, and as often happened many of the richest mines were in most inaccessible places. Therefore it was to the advantage of the province that the country be opened up. Trunk roads should be constructed through the known mining districts, and particularly through the southern portion of the province. Take Similkameen, the inaccessibility of the region scares away the capitalists. He had taken in a capitalist three months ago, but so discouraged had he been by the difficulties of access and added cost of working on his account that he had lost interest in the district. If a road had been constructed, Mr. Curtis said, he had no doubt but in two years that man and his friends would have put at least two million, if not more, into the district. The Similkameen country has an arrival showing as a mining district. There is no spot in southern B. C. to beat it. The Sunset and Copper Mountain mines are now down one hundred feet, and on adjacent properties there are down 450 feet and showings are away ahead of Red Mountain and Rossland. If the province wants a second Rossland this road must be built. Providing the government would build the road, he had been guaranteed freight rate of \$15 per ton to carry ore from Princeton to Hope landing. He was satisfied that there was good ore to be had all along the route of the proposed road. At present it took three days to get into the mining country by stage from Spence's Bridge. Roads were wanted all through that country, and the coast is not alive to its interests if it does not say to the government that those roads must be built. The mines want a short route out, and they want a city to be a god-mother to them. Rossland had one in Spokane. It would have been a small camp now if it had not been for the energy of the people of that city. The trade belongs to British Columbia, and with a wagon road the merchants of the coast will be able to get it. A wagon road will show what the country is like, and a railway will then soon come, whether the C. P. R. build it or not. There will be a line from the Fraser river valley into the Similkameen country within a year.

A railway over the Cascade range was quite feasible. The V. V. and E. survey showed a height of 41,000 feet, and the C. P. R. showed 45,000. The line from Trail to Rossland rises 25,000 feet in five miles. As for the snow on the trail, a continuous trail, such as would be

maintained, would overcome this not insuperable difficulty. Whatever else there was though it was all necessary to build the wagon road. It would fill a rich country with prospectors and the coast merchants would derive a great profit. Spokane got four or five millions from Rossland. Mr. Ellison's proposed route might be good, but it was not what the coast and miners want. They want a direct road from the coast.

Mr. Anderson, the other member of the Princeton delegation, on being asked to address the board said the trail recommended by Mr. Ellison would be of no use to Princeton. The only route was by Hope. If the Princeton road was built the road now being asked for would still be necessary. The Americans had not been slow to see the business that would accrue from the mining camps of the southern part of the province, and they had gladly built roads. One from Bousbous to the Boundary derived much trade, as did the one from Marcus. The Hope-Princeton road would make the rich southern district tributary to the coast. It was important that direct communication should be had from the coast to the mines.

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